THE TAXATION PROBLEM.

CONFERENCE OF SENATORS AND ASSEM-BLYMEN OF BOTH PARTIES.

THE VARIOUS TAXATION BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE DISCUSSED, AND A COM-

MEASURE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL THE REPRESENTATIVES OF

FARMING COUNTIES. CEROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. emblymen who especially represent farming districts in the State. The meeting was held before the Legisjature met, and was for the purpose of uniting upon some bill those who favor a reformation of the taxation laws of the State; such a reformation as will diminish the taxation upon real estate and increase that upon

personal property.

It is unquestionable that the farmers of the State are feeling poor. That is the testimony of all the ors and Assemblymen who live in rural neighbor-

The conference of to-day was attended by Senator grwin, Vedder, Saxton and Linson, and Assemblymen Mally, W. J. Lane, Gifford, W. L. Brown, Dempsey, Fish, Green, Peck, Ryan, O. F. Laue, Davie, I. Sam n, Truesdell, Whipple, Wallis, Keeler, Deyo and nany other Senators and Assemblymen. The two cal parties were about equally represented. Asmblyman Davie, of Delaware County, was made the One after another of the taxation bills bethe Legislature was taken up and debated. Obtions were made, and arguments in favor of the were uttered. Although it has been represented that the farmers are strongly in favor of a "listing" bill, the drift of sentiment among those who attended ence was that none ought to be passed; it could be too inquisitorial a system.

The bill of Assemblyman Gifford, Master of th state Grange, giving the owners of real estate a legal right to have their debts subtracted in submitting their ty for taxation, was criticised by many of those Assemblyman Deyo said that such a meawould lead inevitably to the creation of imaginary debts, and there would be no property left for taxa-A good many of those present said that the solder of the mortgage should be taxed for the share of property which he actually owns. It was pointed out, however, that such a law would not apply to existing mortgages and could be passed only in relation to future contracts of that nature.

Finally it was decided to appoint a committee draw up a taxation bill which should receive the support of farmer representatives in the Legislature. The nittee appointed were Senators Erwin, Linson and O'Connor, and Assemblymen Ryan, O. F. Lane and Gifford. The Senate committee has two Republicans and one Democrat, and the Assembly committee two Democrats and one Republican. All of the members this committee represent rural voters chiefly

Assemblyman Gillette said in regard to the taxation Assemblyman Gillette said in regard to the taxation problem and the efforts of those who attended the meeting this morning: "It may be that we can agree on one of the bills which have been introduced at this session, in case it is amended in some particulars. A bill has been introduced which in a measure provides for the taxing of mortgages. This bill taxes the land first, but gives the holder of it a receipt to the amount taxed on the mortgaged valuation of the land. If he can make some arrangement with the man who holds the mortgage, whereby he will pay the tax, all right. Of course the Legislature cannot interfere with personal contracts."

of course the Legislature tanks of the sonal contracts."

Assemblyman Ryan, who is also a member of the committee, has taken his one from Senator Hill. He is in favor of the appointment of a commission to consider the lines as they now stand and report to the next Legislature the result of their findings. He inclines to the local option plan of taxation.

TO FIX RATES FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE. Albany, April 2 (Special).—Assemblyman Blumenthal atroduced an important bill to-day in a measure entitled "An act creating Boards of Telephone Commis sioners within cities having 600,000 inhabitants and ever, defining their powers and duties, and duly coming the same of the Mayors and other officers of said cities." The first section of this bill provides that each commission shall consist of the Mayor, Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, who within thirty days after the passage of the act must meet and elect a president. Within three months after this organization the boards must institute an in quiry into the cost of telephone service in their respective cities, and within a period of three months offer this has been done they must fix a rate for the monthly and yearly service for telephones. section gives the boards the power to subpoena wit-nesses and to send for books and papers to aid in prosecuting the inquiries. Assistance, which is to cost not more than \$2,000 a year, can be employed by the boards, but none of the employes of the boards can be stockholders or in any way interested in any telephone company.

When a rate has been fixed it shall be binding upor all companies, associations, etc., engaged in the busiall companies, associations, etc., engaged in the business of furnishing telephonic communications in the respective cities. This rate is not to apply to private service, however. It is to hold for one year from the date when adopted by the board. The companies must make annual reports of the amounts of their receipts and disbursements, together with the list of their subscribers. The total yearly expenses of the commissions shall not be over \$15,000 each, and the salaries are to be paid as other salaries are. This bill was drawn up by a representative of the New-York Beard of Trade and Transportation.

REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS IN THIS STATE. Albany, April 2 (Special).—In response to a resolu-tion of the Assembly, asking the State Board of Assessors to give the valuation of the real estate in cities and towns of the State, the Board made the following report this morning:

The returned assessed real estate for 1889-the only available figures-upon which the State equalization for 1890 was made shows a total assessment for real estate of 83,238,328,328. The thirty-one cities of the State reof 83,298,323,931. The thirty-one cities of the State re-turned in 1889 a total of real estate, \$2,258,207,289, of which \$1.331,578,201 represented real estate of the city of New-York, \$407,000,000 in the city of Brooklyn, \$147,540,429 in the city of Buffalo, leaving for the remaining twenty-eight cities an aggregate of \$370,088,580.

The real estate in 100 of the incorporated villages of the State amounted in the aggregate to \$85,585,000, which is practically all the village property of the State. Many of the incorporated villages of the State have ceased to elect corporate officers, and others assess their real property in connection with the town assessments and not

Total aggregate real estate in thirty-one cities and 100 side of cities and of 100 incorporated villages, \$956,531,636 excess of real estate in cities and villages, \$1,385,260,659. Railroads are included in all of these assessments.

BILLS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS.

Albany, April 2.-The following have become laws Chapter 120-Amending the Penal Code relative to sending threatening letters.

Chapter 121-Establishing the location of Chester-st., in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn. Chapter 122-Amending the charter of Middletown relative to the powers of the mayor and the suspen

sion of officers Chapter 123-Authorizing the Board of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Julien T. Davies.

Chapter 124-Authorizing the Board of Claims hear and determine the claim of Herbert P. Bissell. Chapter 125-Appropriating \$10,000 for the publica

tion of the Colonial Statutes of the State.

Chapter 128-Anthorizing the Board of Claims to hear and determine the claim of James G. Johnson.

Chapter 127-Appropriating \$5,000 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

THE BRIDGE EXTENSION BILL A LAW. lbany, April 2.-The bill authorizing the trustee of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to improve the terminal facilities of the Bridge has become a law.

MONEY FOR THE CAPITOL BUILDING. Albany, April 2 (Special) .- When the bill appropri ating nearly \$650,000 for the Capitol was reported from the Ways and Means Committee this morning, Mr. Nolan, of Albany, tried to have it passed imme diately. He said that 200 men had been discharged from the work on the Capitol because the appropriation of last year had run out. The Assembly committee had increased the appropriation by \$40,000 over the amount fixed by the Senate. Mr. McClelland said that the added amount was for furniture for the com-pleted parts of the building. Later, after Mr. Deyo

Carl H.Schultz's

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL. POUBLE CARLSBAD. QUADRUPLE CARLSBAD CARLSBAD WITH LITHIA.

By diluting Double and Quadruple Carlsbad with one relame of hot water, warm Enervescent Sprudel, and Double Sprudel are obtained, thus obviating the use of unreliable saits, whether chrystallized, polyevized or in pills. Carlsbad being an acknowledged remedy in certain forms of Gout, the importance of Carlsbad with Lithia cannot be everestimated.

THE COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF EACH WATER IS ON THE BOTTLE, AND THE WATERS ARE GUAR-ANTEED TO AGREE WITH THESE ANALYSES.

ADDRESS ORDERS, 430 TO 440 IST-AVE. N. Y.

had withdrawn an objection to the immediate passage of the bill, the measure was called up and passed. BRIDGE BILLS IN THE SENATE.

THE RAINEY MEASURE PASSED, AND AN EF FORT MADE TO REVIVE BIRKETT'S BILL

PROPOSED COMMISSIONS TO SELECT SITES FOR BRIDGES OVER THE EAST RIVER-THE WORLD'S FAIR MEASURE DERATED.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, April 2 .- Senator Fassett is preparing a bill reating a commission to select sites for bridges over is presumed this bill will be medelled upon the New-York Rapid Transit act, and will provide for the sale bill will be introduced to-morrow, it is said, instituting mission of six persons to select sites for East River bridges and to sell the franchises. The men who are to appoint this commission are to be Mayor Grant

Senator Jacobs gave notice to-day of his Intention to move a suspension of the rules, in order to resusci-River bridges. Senator Fassett said that of course such a notice could be given, but the Birkett bill could

The Senate passed to-day Dr. Rainey's bill for oridge across the East River at Sixty-fifth-st. The bill has been amended to protect property-owners, who feared the abutments of the bridge might damage their property. The Assembly accepted the amended bill and passed it an hour after it passed the Senate.

The Senate ordered to a third reading, and they passed, Assemblyman Byrnes's bill extending the pier line of Brooklyn to the limits laid down by the War Department.

Stewart's bill appropriating \$200,000 for the World's Fair at Chicago, a motion was made by Senator Sloan that the bill should be laid aside for a few days, until the New-York Legislature had more information about that project. Mr. Sloan said that there appeared to be serious differences in the Chicago management, and word should go out that New-York insisted that these differences be composed.

Mr. Stewart said the bill had been introduced on January 9, and should be acted on to-day. Because there were Chicago troubles, New-York should not to-day give the Fair another kick.

Mr. Sloan said he wished to get replies to corre spondence, to be sure that the Senate's work was spondence, the moved to recommit the bill to be reported again next Wednesday. Mr. Fassett said the bill was in jeopardy, and should be passed to-day at \$250,000. He respected Mr. Sloan's efforts to ob-tain information from every State in the Union, but there should be no further delay in acting upon this bill.

bill.

Mr. Sloan proposed as a compromise that the bill be read on Monday evening. The bill was then made a special order for Monday evening.

The Governor transmitted to the Senate to-day his veto of Senator Van Gorder's bill, authorizing the Raliroad Commissioners and the Town Board of the town of Perry, Wyoming County, to use certain funds in the hands of the Raliroad Commissioners for the payment of town charges. His objection to the measure is that it contemplates special legislation.

AMENDING THE O'DONOHUE BILL. Albany, April 2 (Special).-When Joseph J. O'Dono tue sent his dog-in-the-manger measure here for introduction, he put it into the hands of Senator Brown in the Senate and Timothy D. Sullivan in the Assembly. In the latter house the bill was sent to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which dismesed it this afternoon in executive session. Every member of the committee seemed to be opposed to the measure as well as to the methods which were adopted to kill the Birkett bill in the Senate. Assemblyman hyrnes, of Brooklyn, moved the adoption of a number of amendments which made the O'Denohue bill practically the Birkett bill. The bill will be reported tomorrow morning for printing, and it will be sent back to the committee.

WHAT THE FASSETT REPORT WILL SAY. THE GRANTING OF CITY CHARTERS UNDER GENERAL ACTS TO BE RECOMMENDED-

NOTHING VITRIOLIC IN THE REPORT. Albany, April 2 (Special).-Senator Passett said teday that the report of the Fassett Investigating Committee would be submitted to the Legislature some time

"We shall submit a preliminary report," he continued, "and then later one of greater length. In our report we make two suggestions that I think will lature; this constant passing of amendments to char- of Americans present, many of them belonging The acts will be general ones, providing general charters for cities. Railroads are now organized under ture, and we apply this principle to cities. We also suggest the appointment of a commission of five by the Governor and the Senate to take up this whole matter of the government of cities, and to draw up the amendments to the constitution which we suggest. We feel that the subject is too great a one, and too important a one, American flag, which was received with applause. to be handled solely by a legislative committee.

nature of its charter and the bad manner in which in many ways it works."

The report, it is said, will recommend a good many Imperfections. It is also said that Boards of Aldermen containing a large number of members will be recommended, fashioned somewith after the large Common Councils of Berlin and other Continental cities.

mon Councils of Berlin and other Continental cities. The difficulty of trying excise cases in such large cities as New-York is dealt with by the creation of special excise boards.

The members of the Fasseit Committee are not yet agreed upon their report. "We have not completed our report," said Senator Fasset to-day, "and we probably shall change it in many important respects before we submit it to the Legislature."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY. ANOTHER BATTERY PARK BILL-M'CLELLAND

AND HIS CONSTITUENTS FOR REPEAL-ING AN IMPORTANT LAW.

Albany, April 2 (Special).-Assemblyman Timothy D. Sullivan has furnished another chapter to the Bat-tery Park trouble. He introduced in the Assembly this morning a bill making null and void all pernissions which have been granted by the Park Commissioners for the occupancy of any part or parts of the public parks of New-York City. This bill is a double-header. It hits first at the elevated railroad and its structure in the Battery Park, and then at the transverse roads through Central Park. Sullivan says that he does not intend to emulate the example of Assemblyman McClelland, and back out from the support of this bill, no matter how strong the criticism against

There is any amount of grumbling among the con stituents of Assemblyman McClelland on account of the manner in which he has treated them in regard to Battery Park bill, which he introduced and afterward had reported adversely from the Assembly Cities They are finding fault with him because he did not keep faith with them, and allow the hearing which had been set down for this afternoon to be

In justice to Mr. Blumenthal it may be said that. although he was personally opposed to the bill, he told Mr. McClelland in the committee that the latter ought to keep faith with those who are in favor of such a measure and wait until the courtesy of a hearing had been extended to them. "In justice to all concerned," said Mr. Blumenthal this morning, "I think that Mc. Clelland heard how the committee intended to act, and

wanted to get ahead of it." 'Assemblyman Townsend, of Queens County, intro duced this morning a short bill, which, however, means a good deal. It repeals Chapter 10 of the Laws of 1860, which reads as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful hereafter to lay, con-struct or operate any railroad in, upon or along any or either of the streets or avenues of the city of New-York, either of the streets or avenues of the city of New-York, wherever such railroad may begin or end, except under the authority and subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Legislature may hereafter grant and provide. This section shall not be deemed to affect the operation, as far an laid, of any railroad now constructed and dusy authorized. Nor shall it be held to impair, in any valid grant for or relating to-any railroad, in said city, existing on the first day of January, 1880.

It is difficult to say what can be done in case Mr. Townsend's bill happens to become a law. Under it, however, all sorts of railroad schemes which now are in "promotion" could be launched, for then no legis-lative action on them would be needed. It is said by a well-known railroad lawyer that the People's Espid Transit Company, which wants to build a road over private property from the extreme northern to the southern end of New-York City, could buy a route and go to work under this bill.

Assemblyman Cooney's bill increasing the price of

gas in Brooklyn from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 1,000 feet passed the Assembly by a large vote.

Assemblyman McKenna's bill appropriating \$100,000 for a normal school at Jamalen passed the Assembly

dis mornius.

General Husted has introduced a unrule.

General Husted has introduced a unrule.

Froviding that persons found to be insane, after having been convicted of a capital offence, or who are acquited because of insanity, stall be taken to an asylum as kept there until cured, or from ten to twenty year.

Among the bills ordered to third reading at the crentage session was Mr. Cantor's Bronx Park Botania and hill. morning.

TO AMEND THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE. REJECTION OF THE REPORT OF THE RECENT COMMISSION AND ANOTHER SCHEME

PROPOSED. Albany, April 2 (Special).-The work done by the Judiciary Commission at a cost of \$50,000 last summer apparently will be rejected by the Legislature To-night the Senate Judiciary Committee, by a unani-mous vote, laid aside indifferently the report of the Judiciary Commission. The chief part of that work was a proposed amendment to the Constitution pro viding that the Court of Appeals hereafter should consist of seven judges, and that appealable cases should The Judiciary Committee have accepted instead of this plan an amendment to the Constitution proposed by Senator Linson, providing for a Court of Appeals consisting of fourteen members and one chief judge. This amendment was originally drawn up by N. C. Moak, a well-known lawyer of this city. Senator Linson and his fellow-members of the Judiciary Committee to-day modified this amendment by providing that there shall be minority representation

upon the Court of Appeals. "We provide," said Senator Linson to-night, "that if four judges are to be elected no voter shall be permitted to vote for more than two. We thus shall cure two Democratic and two Republican judges. If three judges are to be elected, ho voter is to be permitted to vote for more than two, and thus we would have two Democrats and one Republican elected. I think this minority representation will be popular with the people." "What was your action upon the remainder of the

report of the Judiciary Commission, that relating to the Supreme Court and the other subordinate courts?" "It was all laid aside indefinitely," said Senator

"It was all laid aside indefinitely," and senator timeon, "and I believe it is the disposition of the Judiciary Committee to reject it all. I do not think any of it will be adopted."

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided to report favorably Senator Langhila's amendment to the Constitution separating city from State elections, lengthening the term of the Governor and State officers, as well as Senators, to four years and of Assemblymen to two years.

HILL'S REAPPORTIONMENT BILL. IT GIVES NEW-YORK CITY ONE MORE CON-

GRESSMAN, AND CARVES OUT CERTAIN DEM-OCRATIC DISTRICTS IN THE STATE.

Albany, April 2 (Special).—The Democrats of the Assembly, or. rather, Governor and Senator Hill, will apportionment of the Congressional Districts of the State. The bill deprives the Republican party of two Congressional Districts in the central part of the State, and gives Brooklyn and New-York each an additional Congressman. The 1st Congressional Dis-trict is reduced to Queens and Suffolk counties, the County of Richmond being added to New-York for Congressional purposes. The Annexed District of New-York also becomes part of one of the Congressional districts The city of New-York new has eight Congressional districts and part of another one. Under the Democratic reapportionment it will have nine and a half districts, making a clear gain of one district. The county of Eric is also gerrymandered to provide a sure Democratic district. Other changes are made in th interior of the State to carve out Democratic districts. Thus the old Democratic district of Schoharie, Greene and Ulster is recreated. The Chemung district

and tistor is rectangled for the purpose of electing a Democrat-also modified, for the purpose of electing a Democrat-The Republican Senators will not accept Mr. Hill's plan of Congressional representation. They are satispan of congressional representation. They are satisfied with the Congressional districts as they are, an arrangement made by the Democratic Legislature of 1883. The Democrats ought to be satisfied with this arrangement, since last fall they they won a majority of the districts, albeit by Republican apathy and dissender.

THE JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

KINGSTON VISITED BY THE AMERICAN CRUISER PHILADELPHIA-AN AMERICAN DAY.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 25 .- The Exhibition, which is now in its eighth week, still continues to draw from 2,000 to 5,000 people daily, and, as most of the leading attractions incident to, but not a part of, the Exhibition have already been exhausted, there can be little doubt especially interest the people of the cities of the State. that it will be a financial fallure, whatever the result may be as to the commercial status of the island. Yesteras to allow of the passage of general acts by the Legis- day was distinctively an "American Day," besides being lature for the cities, providing them with charters. | the Governor's day, Wednesday and Saturday of each We suggest that the cities be classified according to week being so designated, and the unusual attractions their population, and that they can come under a cermiral Gherardi, his staff, and a number of officers from tain kind of charter if they desire. Our aim will be miral Gherardi, his staff, and a number of officers from the flagship Philadelphia, there were a large number Boston Grocers' Association, which arrived on March 16, and, whether one was an American or not, the general laws, without the intervention of the Legisla- proper thing seemed to be to don red-white-and-blue badges, which were distributed by the Singer Manu facturing Company and the Canadian Commissioner Admiral Gherardi also sent his band, which alternated with the native one in furnishing music until 9 p. m., when the fireworks were set off, the last piece being the

As an exposition of the products and manufacture "Our report, permit me to say, will not be of a vitriolic nature. We shall not abuse any one. Our criticism respecting New-York will be largely upon the products it is good. Outside of the island, Canada has the largest and most varied exhibit, comprising flour, tinware, clothing, furniture, carriages, pianos, malt and spirituous liquors, and a variety of other articles. changes in the charter of New-York, in view of its in fact, Sir John Macdonald seems to have made a special effort to impress the Jamaicans with the idea that Canada is a better market for them than the United States, which country now has fully 50 per cent of the imports and exports of the island. Large as the Canadian exhibit is, it impresses one as being far below the standard, the manufactured articles, almost with out exception, having an unfinished and cheap appear-Strenuous efforts are put forth to introduce the Canadian flour, bread and "scones" made from it being distributed gratuitously every day. When our Canadian neighbors are making such efforts to wrest a part of this trade from us, it seems rather unfortuntae that the Exhibition was not brought officially to the notice of our Government, as our exhibit is a small one, with few representatives, and without an accredited commissioner. American influences are, however, everywhere predominant; street ears (not "trams," if you please), electric light, the bar, and the skating rink, all bear the imprint of America, while the push and the booming are intensely suggestive, being qualities which the average impical resident does not possess and rarely cultivates. distributed gratuitously every day. When our Canadian

rarely cultivates.

The flagship Philadelphia arrived from Port-au-Prince on March 15, and will return there on March 25. The saratoga, school-ship for the State of Pennsylvania, is also in port, but expects to leave the latter part of the

NEWS FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Washington, April 2.-Official information has been eccived by the Buresn of the American Republics from Buenos Ayres to the effect that the Transandine Railway between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, Chill, is now open for traffic with the exception of the distance between Kendoza and Uspallata, fifty-six miles. Natural gas has been discovered in the Argentine Republic. A local chemist has found it to be as rich in heating and lighting power as that found in the United States. As the lack of fuel for manufacturing purposes has been one of the greatest drawbacks in the Argentine Republic, this is considered of the great-

est importance.

The agents of Baron Hirsch have purchased 400,000 acros of land near Santiago del Estero upon which to place colonics of Hebrews.

Buenos Ayret, April 1.—Gold closed to-day at 258

TO EMPLOY LABOR BY THE HOUR. Fall River, Mass., April 2.-The Association of Mill

Men has voted to post on April 6 a notice that on and after that date all hands heretofore paid by the day are to be paid by the hour. The action of the asso ciation is to prepare the corporations for a fifty-six-hour bill. All the mills will now be in a position immediately to cuttail cost of production if such a step becomes necessary, and agents will be ready for any bill that may pass.

THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA.

Several years ago, after a severe spell of sicknvised by her house physicians to use Jehann Hoff's Mait Extract to rebuild ker weakened constitution. It acted so admirably that in appreciation the Emperor Francis Joseph ordered Mr. Johann Hoff to his court and not only appointed him Purveyor to the Austrian Court, but also decerated him with the Order of the Golden Cross and Crown. This was a distinction not often received by civilians and merchants, and it made him a Kaight of Austria. In 1870 he also re-ceived the Order of the Crown from Emperor Wilhelm.

ceived the Order of the Crown from Emperor Withelm.

Johnnn Hoff's Eshract of Malt has become known all over the world. Ne less than half a million tottles are imported annually into the United States from Berlin, through the agents here, Newspa. Elsner & Mendelson Co., of Newspa.

A STRONG ANTI-FREE-TRADE LETTER FROM

HE SENDS IT TO THE " JERRY" SIMPSON MASS-MEETING AND IT RAISES A STORM-

THE KANSAS STATESMAN RE-TORTS SHARPLY.

Congressman "Jerry" Simpson, the free-trade and tariff-reform wings of the Democratic party, and the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday got sadly mixed up at Cooper Union last night. According to the call issued by the Manhattan Single Tax Club, i a free-trade mass-meeting, where a spade was to be called a spade, and free trade was to be called free trade and not tariff reform, the whole to cele brate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. "Jerry" Simpson's speech seemed to indicate a belief that the outpouring of people had come about in honor of the Sockless Statesman. In point of real interest, however, the meeting hinged on the letter sent by Governor Hill repudiating the doctrine of free trade in strongest terms.

After a long introductory speech by Louis F. Post, the president of the club, and while the collection was being taken up in good old-fashioned way, A. J. Steers, the secretary, read a mass of letters of regret. among which that from Grover Cleveland was most conspicuous by reason of absence. Mr. Post then, with sorrowful countenance, read what he charac terized as the only letter received that opposed the object of the meeting. "It is," said he, slowly, from David Bennett Hill." A hiss began away down in one corner of the hall, spread rapidly, and wound its sinuous way throughout the reading of the letter, which was as follows,

Louis F. Post, Presidente

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of March 28, inviting me to attend a "Free-Trade Mass Meeting" to held at Cooper Union on Thursday evening, April 2. While thanking you for your courtesy, I cannot attend the meeting, because I have no sympathy with its tend the meeting because I had supposed that my opinions upon the tariff question had so frequently been expressed in public that mobedy could expect me consistently to attend a meeting intended to promulgate the doctrine of free trade. a meeting intended to promultate the doctrine of free trade. I am not an advocate of free trade, and nover have been. I stand with the Democratic party in favor of tariif reform, which means a reduction of the present excessive and iniquitous tariff and the retention of a tariff limited to the necessites of the Government, economically administered. I do not believe in reforming the tariff by wholly abolishing it. I believe that the best interests of our country-industrial, agricultural and commercial—demand the establishment of that tariff policy declared and particularly defined in the national Democratic platform of 1876, 1884 and 1888, and I am earnestly opposed to the attempt which is now being made in some quarters to undermine the sound and con-servative position of the Democratic party upon this queson, and to commit it irrevocably to the doctrine of free ade. The men who are engaged in this effort, no matter how honest or sincere they may be in their individual cor have no right longer to masquerade true Democrats, while seeking to commit the party to a policy which it has always distinctly repudiated, and if adopted must inevitably, in my judgment, affect injuri-ously the welfare of the country, and unfit the Democratic party for the maintenance of those wise principles of gov-ernment of which it has for nearly a century been the proud and unyielding representative. They greatly mistake pubsentiment who assume to construe the revolution last imp at the polls as a popular manifestation in favor of cal tariff legislation. It was, so far as the tariff was an radical tariff legislation. sue, a popular outburst against excessive duties, agains restricted merkets, against war taxation for the benefit of favored industries, but only blind theorists could see in it any indication that the people are impatient of all tariffs and desire a resert to direct taxation to secure the necessary for the support of the Government.

As a Democrat, I must respectfully decline to support any mevement, no matter by whom instigated or cham-ploned, having for its purpose the adoption of any such suicidal policy as is sought to be promoted by the meeting to which you have invited me.

In my opinion such movements only embarrass and en-danger the cause of tariff reform.

1 remain, very truly yours. DAVID B. HILL.

I renain, very truly yours.

The hisses that marked the periods of this letter swelled at its close into uncurbed manifestations of displeasure. After it, the Kansas Congressman became a matter of secondary importance.

Mr. Simpson was vociferously received, however, and furnished entertainment for about an hour. He looked distinctively farm-like, as he stood on the platform, and he occasionally dropped into the vernacular, as when he said: "An' we says we'll jist try Grover Cleveland." His address bristled with defiance, after the manner of the following: "Governor Hill, in his opposition to free trade only voices the sentiment of the moneyed aristocracy. Hie has two offices, however, and we cannot blame him for wishing to perpetuate a government that has been 50 liberal to him. We have a class of legislators that is 100 years behind the people in ideas, and 200 years ahead of them in rascality, and Governor Hill is a fair sample of that class."

Mr. Simpson was followed by Thomas G. Shearman, of this city.

TO HEAL REPUBLICAN DISCORDS. EFFORTS IN THE XIIITH AND VTH DISTRICTS

CHAIRMANSHIP. The Republican County Executive Committee held a special meeting at its headquarters in the Hotel Cumberland last evening pursuant to the call of the chair-man, ex-Police-Justice Jacob M. Patterson, who presided. The principal subjects considered related to the contested primaries in the XIIIth and Vth Assem bly districts, the whole matter concerning them having been referred to the Executive Committee by the County Committee at its last meeting. After considerable discussion, it was decided to invite each faction of the XIIIth District to send ten representatives to meet the Committee on Thursday evening at No. 135 Eighth-st., the headquarters of the IIId Assembly District Republicans. The purpose of the meeting is to see whether the differences between the clans of Gibbs and Cowie cannot be harmonized and the district returned to its proper place in the Republican line.

Similar inclies will be tried for harmonizing the Vth District later on.

A resolution offered by Bernard Biglin was adopted,

authorizing the chairman to appoint a committee of five to look after legislation at Albany. The chairmen of the County and Executive committees are to be abers ex-officio of the committee on legislation when it is appointed. Chairman Patterson will announce

Some apprehension exists as to William Brookfield's acceptance of the office of president of the Republican acceptance of the office of president of the Republican acceptance of the office, to which he was elected last week. Mr. Brookfield said last evening that he had not yet decided what he should do. The leading Republicans of the city are unanimous in urging him to accept, and his Irlends are still hopeful that he will decide that it would be bad politics for him to refuse an honor tendered so heartily, and with such evidences of unanimity and cordinality. dered so hearth and cordiality. THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY CONTESTS.

The County Democracy committee on credentials and contested seats held a meeting at the Cooper Union headcontested seats held a meeting at the Cooper of the Managarder yesterday. Thomas F. Keating, of the XIIIth Assembly District, was chosen chairman. The districts which have sent double delegations are the XXth and XXIII. John J. Quinlan sought to present the side of the XXIII District contestants, but was not allowed to appear before the committee. The exclusion of Mr. Quin-ian and his adherents was the signal for unlimited denunciation on the part of the "outs." Ernest Harvier, who besses the IXth District, and acts as leader and mouthwho boses have the "colts," was admitted to the inner council and seemed to have the management of the alleged hearing. This was thought remarkable in some respects, because Mr. Harvier's delegation from the IXth did not present their credentials at the meeting of the County Committee

and see therefore, it is maintained, without standing in the organization. The committee adjourned to 8 p. m. this evening. Questions for adjustment relating to the larity of the Vth and XIIth District delegates will probably then be brought forward, when some interesting disclosures are promised. Ex-County Clerk Keenan's friends in the latter district are believed to have had more to say in arranging that delegation than should be permitted to people so closely allied to Tammany Hall.

The Republicans of the XIXth Assembly District held a meeting last night of the Boulevard and Sixty-seventh-st. The meeting was well attended. About fifty new mempers were elected, and addresses were made by S. H. Randall, Alexander Martin, Colonel Henry Altman and others. TO UNITE TWO CLUBS.

The special committees appointed by the Republican and Federal clubs to consider and suggest a basis of union

of the two organizations will hold a joint meeting at the Federal Club on Tuesday evening. James A. Blanchard is chairman of the Republican Club committee and ex-Judge William H. Arnoux heads the one from the Federal Club. It is said that the sentiment favorable to the union is growing in both clubs. TO INVESTIGATE THE NAVAL WRECKS.

Washington, April 2.- The full board of inquiry

into the circumstances attending the wreck of the Galena, Nina and Triana, is as follows : Captain E. O. Matthews, Commander Sumner, Lieutenant-Commander Lillie, with Licutenant Usher as judge advocate. The board will meet at New-York on April 6, and the officers of the wrecked vessels will be ordered there to give their testimony. A board of inquiry made of construction officers has also been ordered to pro-York.

There is nothing "list as good" when you can obtain the genuine article, which must have the signature of "Johann Had" on the neck of tvery bottle. Take no pointaions.

AT ODDS OVER ST. PAUL'S.

METHODISTS WARMLY DISCUSS ITS SALE.

BREEZE IN THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE NOW IN SESSION AT YONKERS.

After devotional exercises, led by the Rev. B. H. Burch, Eishop FitzGerald called the New-York Con ference to order at 8 a. m. yesterday in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Yonkers. The Rev. Dr. John Miley, of Drew Seminary, made an address in behalf of the seminary.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, presiding elder of the New-York district, then submitted his annual report. He said there had been 3,636 conversions in his die trict last year. Several new churches had and dedicated. The Italian work at Varick Place had been successful and eighty had been converted. Fourteen acres of land on the bank of the Hudson at Dobbs Ferry had been purchased for St. Christopher's Home for Orphan Children. It would be ready for occupancy in May. The vote on the eligibility of women as delegates to the conferences resulted in 509 for and 1,366 against admission. The numerical increase in New-York, Dr. Palmer said, had been small It was not comparable with the increase of certain

The Rev. R. H. Travis, presiding elder of the Pough teepsie district, also submitted his report for the year. He said there had been extensive revivals, resulting in many conversions. The Epworth League had been a power in the Church. Many churches had been renovated and improved. Mr. Travis said the pastors were receiving better support than formerly. The result of the vote on the admission of women to the con ferences was 501 for and 880 against admission

The Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe then offered the follow

Resolved, That this Conference has heard with surprise and grief of the sale of our noble St. Paul's Church in New-York.

Resolved, That we consider this sale as wholly unnecessary, and as a betrayal of a sacred trust by the Board of Trustees.

This resolution raised a storm of discussion. Sev eral men sprang up and tried to speak, but the Chair waved them down, as Chaplain McCabe had the floor. Dr. McCabe said: "It is a shame to sell the old church. I think there is need of a Methodist church there. Brother Dixon's church became too small for his congregations, so that he had to move into larger quarters. Dr. Parkhurst's church in Madison Square is always crowded. Instead of moving uptown, the face of Methodism should be set toward the south." (A roar of "amens" from the brethren.)

The Rev. George H. McGrew, pastor of St. Paul's Church sprang to his feet and began an earnest speech against the passage of the resolution. He said the vote of the trustees of the church had been unanimous for moving uptown. The congregation had desired it. He ended by saying. "I have been in Methodist con ferences for fifteen years, but I have never before heard such comparisons as have been made here this morning. I earnestly ask that the resolution will not be passed."

The Rev. Charles H. McAnney, pastor of the Wash ington Square Methodist Church, followed Mr. McGrew He said in part: "Methodism in New-York has been getting up on stilts. All the churches want to go upown. They chase pocket-books rather than souls The souls are downtown; the pocket-books are up town, to the churches are all moving up after them Methodism has declined in New-York for this reason It has conquered in every other part of the count and it will conquer in the metropolis when Methodism

returns to its primitive simplicity."

Several other ministers made short speeches for and against the resolution and then the Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks of Drew Seminary moved to lay the resolution on the table. A vote was taken and the resolution was tabled by a large majority.

The Rev. J. R. Day made a short speech in which he said that the tide of Methodism uptown could no more be stopped than the tide of the Atlantic up the Hudson.

The Rev. Dr. James M. King, chairman of the mittee appointed at the last Conference to confer with committees from other Protestant denominations con-cerning moral instruction in the public schools, re-ported the action of the Conference held in New-York last November. The following committee for further conference was appointed: The Rev. Dr. James M. King, chairman; Dr. G. R. Crooks, Dr. G. H. Gregory, E. S. Osbon, J. E. Price and T. Lamont.

WOMEN THE SUBJECT OF A LIVELY DEBATE Bishop Foss called the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to order at Patch ogue, L. I., at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Buckley announced that a telegram had just been re ceived announcing the sudden death of George W. Cheesman, of Birmingham, Conn. Mr. Cheesman was one of the foremost men in the Methodist Church in Connecticut. Bishop Foss and Dr. A. S. Hunt wer equested to prepare a suitable memoir and present it to the Conference. President Raymond, of the Wesleyan University,

addressed the Conference in the interests of that stitution, showing the affairs of the university to be in a most healthful condition. The resolution making women eligible to sit as lay delegates in annual con opened the debate by reading a paper in favor of the proposed measure. The Rev. L. P. Perry addresses the Assembly in support of the change, as also did the Rev. B. F. Kidder, and the opposition was carried to the front by the Revs. C. S. Williams and C. C. Lasby.

The discussion of the question was resumed at the The discussion of the question was resimiled at the afternoon session and carried on in a spirited but friendly manner until 5 o'clock the time for adjournment. Dr. Simmons, of Mount Vernon, was the first to speak in the affirmative. Dr. Breckenridge, superintendent of the Seney Hospital, followed and spoke in the negative. President Raymond, of the Middle town University, defended the women, but his position was fercely assailed by the Rev. Dr. Buckley. The final vote will be taken to-day at 11 o'clock.

BAPTISTS AND THE INDIAN QUESTION.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND OTHERS DISCUSS IT BEFORE THE SOCIAL UNION.

The Baptist Social Union turned its monthly meet ing, held last evening at the Metropolitan Opera se, into a ladies' reception. The topic for dis cussion was "Some Aspects of the Indian Question. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. W. Ashworth. Lewis C. King, president of the Union. presided, and introduced as the first speaker Herbert Welsh, agent of the Indian Rights Association, who spoke at length, describing the conditions and causes which led to the recent Indian outbreak. He found the root of the difficulty in the spoils system, which still prevailed in the Indian service, and his emphatic statement of the need for putting the Indian Bureau under the Civil Service rules, which he said President Harrison and General Morgan were both anxious to do, was met with applause.

The next speaker was Chauncey M. Depew, wh spoke with much earnestness and eloquen evils of the present system of dealing with the Indians. He said that it had come down to the present time from the two methods practised by the Puritans and by the Dutch. The Puritan method was to steal the Indians' land and shoot them if they objected and tried to recover it, and the Dutch method was to buy Manhattan Island of them for \$24, and then take the money away from them for fear they would spend it Then, when the Indians comprehended the situation, and fought against it in their own way, the whole world was horrified at the atrocities of savage warfare. He thought that if the audience he was ad dressing had been isolated on reservations, with noth ing to do, and then brought into contact with the worst elements of our civilization, they would have deteriorated as rapidly as the Indians. He spoke urgently for work and Christianity as the only two element that would cure the Indian trouble. Dr. Carl Martin sang several songs, and letters were read from Gen-

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOL-LARS AGAINST TIME,

Five millions of dollars could not collect a valuable library in one year. Why? Because it takes time to secure rare books. A college equal to Harvard or Yale secure rare books. A college equal to Harvard or Yale could not be established in a rear's time, with all the wealth of the nation back of it. Why? Because it takes time to organize a college. A large newspaper cannot be established in a year. Why? For the same reason, time is necessary. Stop and think a moment, that for five centuries a well-known Remedy has been used for healing diseases. What is it? The well-known Garislad Water. If it were not supremely the best, do you think it could stand five centuries of time? Time has been the element stand five centuries of time? Time has been the element that has proven its worth, and shown it to be as much that has proven its worth, and shown it to be as much superior to ordinary curatives as the aun is superior to an electric light. It is imported into this country in bottles, and also in the form of a granular powder of salt, which is evaporated from the Sprudel Spring at Carisbad, and both the water and the Carisbad Salt have become as popular in America as the Spring itself is abroad. For all diseased of the stomech, liver and kidneys, as well as in con-stipation, gouty and rheumatic affections, diabetes, it has no equal. The Water and Sait are best to be used during ercise can be taken.

the scal of the City of Carlabad, and the signature of "Elaner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, 6 Barclay-st., New-York," on the neck of every bottle, and on the out-



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611 Broadway, corner Houston. eral T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was to speak, but was kept in Washington by the "grip," and from Miss Elaine Goodale, the teacher who

Chicago, April 2 .- An attack on the Board of Control took most of the time of the World's Fair National commission to-day. The Board of Control hed sub-mitted a report reciting that the Board had partially approved the decision of the Local Directory in locating all the Exposition buildings at Jackson Park; it also approved appointments of bureau chiefs made by Director-General Davis. These actions were made the basis of the attack. It was contended that the members had exceeded their authority; that the questions of site, salaries and appointments were in the jurisdiction of the Commission alone. In each instance where a Board were victorious in every skirmish and have since talked vigorously of what they may do to morrow.

THE "SOO" MANIPULATING GRAIN RATHS. Chicago, April 2.—It is a matter of common gossip here that the "Soo" Line is shading rates on grain from St. Paul to the scaboard. Representatives of the lines leading eastward from Chicago say that until recently they were getting the great bulk of the grain shipments from the Northwest, but that the movement suddenly ceased, and it was discovered that the traffic had been diverted to the "Soo" line. It is claimed that there is even stronger evidence than this that the "Soo" is manipulating eastbound rates, but the particulars are not to be had.

A fire broke out in the National White Lead Works Nos. 119 to 125 York-st., Brooklyn, yesterday morning. sured. The fire broke out in a wash-room on the second floor and spread so quickly that three alarms

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells on its merits, and is manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York,

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It will be many a day before New-York experiences VERESTCHACIN

Art Can Make no Stronger Impression.

PAINTER-SOLDIER-TRAVELLER

The Manhattan Watch & Jewelry Co.,

"grip," and from Miss Elaine Goodale, the teacher who kept her post at Pine Ridge Agency when the agent had fied for military protection.

A resolution was passed and ordered to be sent to President Harrison urging that the Civil Service rules be extended to those branches of the Indian service where they are applicable, and that the spirit of the rules be applied to the whole Bureau. After the meeting supper was served.

Among those present were Dr. J. H. Gunning, the Rev. J. F. Avery, the Rev. W. G. Bitting, the Rev. W. H. P. Fannce, M. J. Ennis, W. D. Murphy, A. C. Arnold, E. S. Clinch, David Mitchell, Hornce Winans, J. E. Adams and the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse.

OVERRIDING THE BOARD OF CONTROL

had made a change in the salaries of the president and secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, and had point was raised the Commission voted to ignore the Board of Control and consider the questions as though the Board had taken no action. While no final vote of the Commission has been taken, the opponents of the Commission and leave the affairs of the big Exposition

WHITE LEAD WORKS BADLY DAMAGED. and was not extinguished until damage amounting to \$25,000 had been done. The company is managed by the firm of Hall & Bradley. They had the property fally in-

were sent out. Charles Cornboy, of No. 252 Front-st., a workman employed in the place, ventured into the building to get his coat and was badly burned on the face and hands. Miles Campbell, a fireman, of No. 600 Henry-st., while trying to get on a fire truck fell and was run over and one of his less was crushed.